an extensive water power. A canal is out around these folis for the purpose of navigation. It has a court house, sea, public buildings, &c. The city contains about eighteen thousand inhabitants. The city is well lighted with gas, it has well paved streets and an abundant supply of pure water, brought from never falling springs in the neighborhood. Manufactures are carried on here, in neighborhood. Manufactures are carried on here, in various branches, on an extensive scale, particularly in notion and tobacco. The great Southern chain of railroad passes through it, and adds to its importance. It is one of the handsomest and most commercial cities in the "Old Dominion." At present it enjoys some a iditional importance from the fact that it is one of the equipping depots of the rebei troops, and the point at which a unitary column is forming. It has good railroad facilities to Washington, which is 140 miles distant.

STAUNTON.

This place is the capital of Augusta county, Va. and at present one of the depots of rebel forces. It is 116 miles from Richmond, 156 miles from Washington, and situated on the Virginia Central Railroad, with divergent lines to Richmond, Fredericsburg, Lynchburg and Charlottesville. It is situated on Lewis creek, one of the head branches of the Shepandoah river, and is one of the cluest towns in the State of Virginia. The land inclines from the creek to the summit of the town; the streets, though narrow, are regularly laid out. It contains about 5,000 bitants, and enjoys many facilities for quartering

YORKTOWN.

This place is a port of entry, and capital of York county, Virginia, 185 miles from Richmond. It is situated on the York river in a peninsulated position formed by the James river. It is a small village, and memorable as the place where Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British army to General Washington, October 19, 1781, which event terminated the Revolutionary war. It derives im-portance at the present time from the fact that the Southern rebei forces are establishing a camp there, apparently to counter any land movement of United States troops from Fortress Monroe, which is seventeen and a half miles distant. It is not unlikely that, from present appearances, a second battle of Yorktown may be fought.

## TRESBURG

Is a bandsome town, and is the county seat of Loudon county, Va. It is situated near the Catoctin Mountain, three miles from the Potomac, and one hundred and fifty miles north of Richmond. The streets are well paved, and the town handsemely and substantially built. It contains a court house, three churches, a bank, an academy and a newspaper office. It is surrounded by a picture sque and fertile country. Population in 1854, 2,000.

This is the capital of Frederick county, Virginia. It is 150 miles north-northwest of Richmond, and 71 miles west by north of Washington. It is pleasantly situated in a fertile country which forms part of he great Valley of Virginia. It is the largest town in Western Virginia, except Wheeling, and is distant from the Blue Ridge twenty miles. It is regularly laid out, the houses being compact and substantial, of brick and stone chiefly, town is well supplied with good water, conveyed through a pipe half a mile distant. The Eastern State Lunstic Hospital is here—the oldest in the United States, and established in 1760. It has tweive churches, one academy, two banks, two ewspaper offices and a lyceum. It is the terminus of the Winchester and Potomac Railroad, thirty miles long, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Harper's Ferry, and it has a number of turnpike roads radiating in all directions, which attract a large amount of trade and travel. Population in 1850, 4.500.

The two last named places will be of considerable importance in any movement made by the army from Washing to take the rebels in the rear, as the troops, before taking Harper's Ferry, must pass through both these

## THE MCCARTY GUN.

We publish below some of the numerous advantages of the McCarty gun, to which we have already had occasion to refer a few weeks ago. It will be remembered that this is the gun which throws shot and shell without the

- use of guapowder:—

  1. There is no resoil of the piece.

  2. No report.

  3. No amoke, which enables one always to keep the cyc on the object aimed at.

  4. There is no heating of the piece by rapid discharg-5. Hot shot can be thrown any length of time without
- de least taconvenience.

  d. Premature discharge is long saible.

  7. It can never fail to be discharged, or, in common

7. It can never fail to be discharged, or, in common parisance, miss the.

8. The ordinary mode of ramming and losting, and the implements for tast purpose are centrally dispensed with 9. Tours is no awabbing or cleaning aquired, and its employment is subject to no such intercaption whatever.

10 it can be operated in wet the same as in dry weather, all the ammobility required being simply the shot; the shoils are waterproof.

11. The great advantage of raking a line in front, it has been raid by distinguished unlitary men, it an advantage possessed by no other known means of warfare.

12. There is no danger from powder imagizines or explosive agents.

15. One of these light floid guns, worked by twelve to Sixteen men, can throw without intermination, and in constant buscession, from four bundred to five handred four counce state, or from any hundred to seven hundred shells per minute. These shells would be very destructive among the ambundtion of the oceany. A plus is matured, and will soon be in operation, to work these field guns by a three or four horse power steem engine, which will be capable of throwing from eight hundred to one thousand shot or shells per minute, at a range of one and a half

miles.

A twelve pounder on this principle, avranged as a ship or fortification gun, has thrown some toos or shot, and a shell gun of the same size, with all the recent improvements, is nearly completed, which will be capable of throwing one hundred and twenty percussion shells per minute, with a force and range fully equal to guarantee.

powder.
Robert McCarty, of New York, is the original inventor
of the centrifogal gan, and obtained the first patent in
this country or abroad for throwing shot by centrings
force, since then he has devoted much time in perfecting it, and within the last year has made very important
improvements.

ing it, and within the last year has ball and b imb proof steam improvements.

A plan is perfected for a ball and b imb proof steam gunboat adapted to the use of these guns. The boats are intended to be of light draught and not over two or three hardred tone burthen, and to carry two eight or ten lach shell guns, and two small guns on the above principle for clearing the enemy's ducks and for repelling boardors. It is also intended to have a steam launch to each of the gunboats, with a small gun on a pivot, worked by the same steam power, to protect landing parties.

## THE NEW JERSEY TROOPS

TREATON, May 25, 1861. About one helf of the three regiments for three years service as volunteers from this State bare arrived have and by Monday evening will be under tests at Camp Olden, two miles out of the city. The other companies have been ordered to report here during next week. Camp Olden is under the command of Senior Col. W. R. Montgomery, and the men and officers are and will be subjected to the most rigorous drill and discipline during their stay here. G. W. McLean, J. M. Tucker and L. Buck, of Newarit, have been appointed Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major of the Second regiment. Captain G. W. Taylor, of Henterdon, is Colonel of the Third regi-If the general government does not authorize the raising of another regiment in this State, which could be done in two weeks, a regiment from another State will be attached to these three to form a full brigade. The President appoints the Brigadier General, and it is confidently expected that Adjutant General Robert F. Stockton, Jr., will, in accordance with the recommendations of the field officers of these regiments and other officials, receive the appointment. It will give great actiofaction in this State. The contracts for the clothing add equipment of this brigade will be determined on

THE CONTRIBUTIONS IN NEW BRUNS WICK, N. J. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

New BRUSSWICK, N. J., May 26, 1861. In your published list of contributions by the various cities and towns in aid of the families of volunteers I po tice that this city is put down at \$2 000. That is a mistake. The private subscriptions amount to over \$6,000 in addition to which the city authorities propose to say, \$2,000. The private subscriptions can also be increased to any amount that may be necessary. This city has already furnished streefull companies to the New Jersey regments, and can send as many more when necessary. Please make the above correction in justice to our city, which, although small, stands ready to do her full share in upbolding the government and the honor of our slag.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA FROM WASHINGTON.

The United States transport Cahawba, Captain J. B. O'clock. She left Washington, D. C., on the morning of the 24th, at ten o'clock, making the ran from that place

This is the second trip of the Cabawba as a transport, she having safely landed the Third regiment, Coionel Arnold, of Connecttout State militia. On the evening of the 24th inst. at eleven o'clock P. M., of Rappalaanock, saw three propellers, each having a same in sow, oaundup the Chespacke. On the morning of the 24th inst. asche gunboat Onaker city, at the mouta of Cape Henry. All well on board. IMPORTANT FROM FORT MONROE.

The Forward Movement of Cen. Batter-Arrival of Three Thousand flow York and Maine Troops The Contempla ed Attack on Sewall's Point and Nor otk-Lively Time Expected To-Day-Nava' (perations in the Chetapeake,

Le,

OUR FORT MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

The Village of Hampton, Va., Guarded by Frderal Boyenets—Enthusias a of the Vermont Troops—General Butler on a Reconstituence—The Robels Attempt to Burn a Bridge—Interesting Colleguy Between Colonal Phatps, of the Vermont Regiment, and Colonel Jones, of the Hampton Home Guard—The Scivall's Point Bateries, dc.

Our neighbors in the village of Hampton experienced FORTIONS MONRON, May 24, 1861.

our segapors in the village of hampton experienced a new sensation yesterday afternoon, caused by the appearance of about eight hundred bayonets gleaming in the sunlight as the sturdy Green Mountain Boys marched in solid columns towards that nervous village.

At about four o'clock the "long roll" of the drums was beaten in the quarters of the Vermoni Volunteers,

and nearly every man was in his position, with cartridge bex filed with ball cartridges, ready for any emergency. The chiest of their being called out was soon whispered arceed, and every one of them grasped his mustet with a firmer grasp when he felt that the hour of action had nearly arrived, and that in a short time he would probably have a chance to exchange shots with the robels, who custer'so thickly about the post. General Butler had ordered a reconnolasance to be made in force towards Hampton, to find a suitable camp ground, and to ascer-tain as nearly as possible the situation of affairs about us; and Col. Phelps and his regiment were ordered to make it. It was astonishing what an effect the pro-mulgation of this order had on those who had

and Col. Pheips and his regiment were ordered to make it. It was astenishing what an effect the promulgation of this order had on those who had been so ill for several days that they could not endure the fatigues of drill or of guard mounting. They specatly became couraissont, and were soon found in the ranks ready for duty. The hospital did not essenge the consigion. Nurses left their patients and fook their places in the ranks, and every patient that could walk deverted his bed and followed the column on. Heatenant Colonel Washburn left a sick bed to join his command; and, indeed, every one that could go held not back.

The approach of the regiment to the bridge, where our picket is established, was observed by the mounted patrol on the rebel side, and in a moment half a dozen horsemen clattered down the road towards. Hampton and disappeared in a turn of the road, leaving a cloud of dust behind shem. The Vermonters purfied stoudily on, ready for a skithwish at tany moment. After a march of about two miles they came to a long bridge, over the Rampton creek, leading directly into the village. There they discovered a number of soldiers posted at the farther end, who, as soon as the iftone appeared, applied a torch to a large quantity of struw, covered with a barrel of tar, which they had prepared on the bridge, and immediately pheed himself as the head of two companies, and in double quick time rushed across the bridge, which swayed to and fro, and shock as if to full by the rapid and heavy tread of the men, and a few moments selay occurred until boards were laid down, and the regiment passed over. Colonel Phelps, who had run so fast scross the bridge as to make it aimout taposable for the soldiers to keep up with him, was met by Colonel Jones, who demanded the object of his visit. Colonel Phelps said, "Only to reconnoites, sir." "Don't you come." Inquired Colonel Jones, "to murruer our wives, siaughter our children and burn our houses." Colonel Phelps said, "Only to reconnoites, at it was imposable to cross upo

rently ready to shoot the troops down at a moment's notice.

On Adjutant Stevens requiring of a colored man near the bridge what had become of the cannon belonging to a gun carriage near by, the fellow replied, pointing significantly to the creek, "I reakon, Massa, "tis not far from here." And it was afterwards ascertained that the secreticolists had through the cannon with which they were to drive back the Vermosters into the creek. The double quick step of the Green Mountain Boys was what they were not prepared for; and instead of firing the gun they turnbled it is the water.

Since the visit of the troops I fearn the secessionists have burned and completely destroyed the bridge, thus cutting us of from them.

The projected attack on the sand butteries up the Elizabeth river, did not come off as expected, and it seems quite settled that no further attacks will be made until Concral Buller is ready to co-operate with land forces. We learn that the batteries have been greatly strengthened, and gene of ficesy calabre, capable of throwing large shells, have been mounted in place of the twelve-pounder rifled cannon which were diamonated by the Monitoello's first the other day. When all is ready the Cumberland will go up in two of the Reliance and Readulic, which arrives last night, and, with the Monitoello and unless gun boats, will engage the battery, while the isnd forces will operate on the flank or in the rear of the redoubts. It will be a lively time when they open fire, but we do not doubt the result.

wall be a lively time when they open are, but we do no OFF FORTHERS MOTHON, May 24, 1861.

Baltimere Festel Compelled to Show her Colors-Bo bardment of Senoil's Point Battery by the Star-Precigien of the Rebel Gunnery- Vagaries of Shot and Shell-One Hundred and Thirty-four Shots Fired by the Star-Severe Lots by the Rebels-Gallant Conduct of Captain Megait of the Reliance, do.

The gaubest Thomas Freeborn arrived here at seven stellack test evening, and is now anchored between the Minnesota and the shore. On our way down the Chesapeake we passed the ship flien Stewart, of Baltimore omeward bound from Liverpool. As she did not show her colors, we sent a thirty two pound shot athwart her bows, upon which she not only sent up the Stars and Stripes in a twinkling, but performed the rather su pererogatory act of homage of clewing up her main royal and displaying her private signal. We passed soveral other vessels; but they were permitted to go by undisturbed on hoisting their colors. Soon after coming to an anchor. I ascertaiced the following particulars relative to the bombardment of the Sewall's Point battery by the Star on Sunday.

It would seem that after the Freeborn had destroyed the embrasures of the battery by her fire on Saturday, the recession ists had been able to repair damages during the night, for which purpose they must have returned in force. All night long the clinking of hummers and the second of other tools were board from on board the Star, which still lay off the point. On Senday Captain Eagle determined to shell the battery, which he did with considerable effect from his ten-inch guns. The tire was brinkly returned by the battery, with rifled cannon, which must have been stolen from the Norfolk Navy Yard after its destruction by the federal naval force. The rebels handled their guns with a degree or skill worthly of a better cause, showing that they must have experienced artiflerists among them. Several of the shells which they first took effect on the hull of the Star, pleroing her through and through, as if she were made of posteboard. One shot struck the from rail of the starmer, carrying off a small curved piece, which was shown me by Lieutenant Mygatt, of the Peliance, who picked it up from the deck of the Star, and kapt it as a memora of the cagagement. An efficer of the Star happened to mount upon the buwarks of the vessel during the firing, and assumed an attitude similar to that of the Colegaes of Rhedes, when, whit weather iffed caused shot right bethe night, for which purpose they must have returned in and assumed an attitude similar to that of the Colesus of Rhedes, when, whis weats rifled rannos shot right between his legs. A shell found its way note the coal bunker, where it exploded, but happily without say material issury. But the most remarkable shot of all was one that passed the ough lifeculesant Braine's stateroom, right under his weebstend, right across his cabin, cutting a sofa cushion literally through, as neatly as the cimeter of Saladdh is said to have performed the same feat, and, entering the Captain's stateroom, smashed his pitcher and basin, passing through the other side of the ship.

cimeter of Seladdin is said to have performed the same feat, and, catering the Captain's stateroom, smashed his pitcher and basin, passing through the other side of the ship.

The aumber of round's fired by the Star were one hundred and thirty-four, and as she that but one tire left, Captain Eagle hauled of heyond rauge. On inquiring in to escuatties, it was discovered that nobody on coard the Star was killed, and only a by Sightly hurt by a splinter. The higher has not accounts, much more serious. I wo boats which arrived from Norfok acknowledged a less of six men killed, and a great many more wounded.

I sent Mygatt, of the Reliance, belonging to Captain Ward's flying librills, who was anchored as like distance of the Minnevota, was ordered to proceed to the piace where the firirg was going on, to render sich assistance where the firirg was going on, to render sich assistance to Captain Eagle as he might find necessary under the direcumstances. On arriving there, he fired two twelve pound shots from his brace houkter, but it does not appear with what effect. He subsequently returned without orders, and, taking up a position close in shore, fired four shots, which the secessionists returned by dring are from a rified deid piece. which they trained to bear on the little versel for that expected upprose. One of the shoulder, and the light was defered with most left, and as this secerption of sholl is charged with mass left hollets, it can hardly bave failed of being very destrictive. Another shall was such precision to assort time of shell is charged with mass left hollets, it can hardly have failed of being very destrictive. Some armers of feeling, it would seem, exists on board the Star, from an erroneous impression that Captain lagle has not received sufficient credit for what be due on the starboard side from their architectures of what the was the fast. The hower was a free birds of the willinguess of your correspondent to do them justice for a morated, incharged the starboard side for their achievements; b

tion bastily furnished at second hand, during the excite-ment of a cannonade, lasting not much over an nour? Had the Freeborn not left so handly, it is possible that I might have been put in possession of more minute details; as it is, I have done my best to give credit where it is

ard here permit me to correct an error into which I

And here permit me to correct an error into which I was led, relative to the amount of danger to which the Freeborn snd all on board were exposed on Saturday. In my correspondence respecting that affair, I represented that the Freeborn was seven hundred yards from the battery, and I conveyed the impression that the seessionists had no small arms, from the circumstance of their not using them. I have since ascertained that we were only three hundred and fifty yards from the commy and that they were armsed with rifles, but that the briskness of our cannonade prevented them from being used. Consequently we were in far greater danger than, in my inexperience of distance, I had imagined.

The future operations of the flottills have not yet been settled, but it is highly probable that the Potomac will be our crusting ground, and Port Tobacco, on the Maryund above, our rendezvous. If so, it is the intention of Captain Ward to generally leave one of the stemers at Port Tobacco, or wherever else may be fixed upon as our depot, while the other two "hunt in couples" for mutual assistance, in the event of one running aground, or in the case of an attack or other possible contingency. By this means the blockade of the Virginia ports will be strictly enforced, friendly vessels convoyed, and the whole extent of shore from Smith Point to Washington thoroughly reconnotized, and any intention of erecting batteries effectually nipped in the bud. This is a duty to which our firstills is admirably adapted. In fact, three such vessels, with their tenders, can be of more use in the Petomac than a whole fleet of frigates—a class of vessels better adapted to operations in the Atlantic and the Guif.

se's better adapted to operations in the Atlantic and the Guif.

We arrived yesterday just in time to see the Resolute, one of our flotilis which left New York on Sunday, entering Hampton Roads just before us. She was detained a considerable time in the mouth of the Delaware by a heavy blow, the see breaking quite over the breakwater. Lieut. Budd, who commands her, loudly expressed his regret that he was not present in time to take part with the Reliance in her attack on the Sewall's Point battery. Captain Ward brought despatches from the Navy Department at Washington, for flag officer Stringham, which he delivered last evening. Their contents are, of course, unknown, but they seem to have had the effect of casing steam to be got up on board the Minnesota, and preparations are evidently making to go to sea.

THE SEWALL'S POINT ENGAGEMENT-HO-NOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD. FORTHER BEALLS.

FORTHERS MONROS, May 24, 1861.

In your paper of the 22d inst. appeared a tetter from a correspondent at this place, under date of May 18, which, in stating the circumstances attendant on the disarming of a battery erected on Sewall's Point, does not do full ustice to the officers and men of the United States steamer Monticello, and gives too much credit to the steaming Thomas Freeborn. The facts are those:—The steamer Monticello, while in pursuit of a tug up the Eliza both river, was fired on by the Bush Bluff battery, and, both river, was fired on by the Bush Bluff battery, and, having no orders to return the fire of the robels, steamed back out of range. On the way back the Monticello discovered the Sewall's Point battery, which was then masked, and opened its fire on it, and succeeded in destroying several embrasures. There were no guns mounted nor was there any armed force wishin it. The tug Thomas Freeborn came towards the Menticello after the latter had discontinued firing, and only opened on the battery to try the range of its gun. The tug bad but one gun ready for action—an oil style 32 punder, fired by a slow match—on her fore-ossite. Kour correspondent stated that she had four, two of which were ten itch shell gans, and that she did great execution, which was not so. How a ten inch gun can throw a 32 pound shot, and that with sufficient accuracy to destroy a sand battery, is beyond the comprehension of these familiar with such matters. The action that took place on the 19th list, and in which the steamer Monticello alone took part, after remaining ill night at anchor within eight hundred and fifty yards of the battery, and not moving until her anumunion had been expended, fully demonstrates in my mind that the battery was not so much disabled by the fire of the Thomas Freeborn as is accredited to it by your correspondent. There may be but little credit due to any-body for firing on and disabling an unarmed battery; but what credit there may be attached to the discovery of it, and to the prompt manner in which it was opened up, is due to the officers and men of the United States steam gunboat Monticello, now Star.

Heary Eagle, Captain United States Navy, commands the steamer Monticello, now Star.

Heary Eagle, Captain United States Navy, commands the steamer Monticello, not Parrott, as your correspondent bas it. having no orders to return the fire of the rebels steamed back out of range. On the way back the

the steamer Monticello, not Parrott, as journed the steamer Monticello, not Parrott, as journed the destroying by giving this a place in the columns of your valuable paper.

OUR POTOMAC RIVER CORRESPONDENCE.

MOUTH OF THE POTOMAC, May 23, 1361.

Almost a Conflict between Two Government Vessels—Pleasan

Position of a Master's Male—The Danger Averted, do. The screw propeller which aided us so materially in etting off the mud bank on which the Thomas Freeborn getting off the mud bank on which the Thomas Freeborn was fastered yesterday remains by us, being lashed to our port side, and as she will soon leave us for Philadelphia, via the Chesapesic and Delaware Canad. I cerarace the opportunity of supplying an important conission in my last, written amidst the bustle of lightening the reseal and the hurry of getting off, and by the dickering

When the Philadelphia iceboat was nearing the Thomas Freeborn yesterday, there was imminent danger of the two versels, though both engaged in the same good cause, engaging in actual conflict, through a mutual mis cause, engaging in actual conflict, through a mutual mis-conception of each other's character. The stranger had the American flag up all the time; but as it did not fit out to the breeze, and as she had a schooner towing, her ap-pearance was suspicious, and the little inclination she apparently showed to stop did not improve Captain Ward's opinion of her character. Accordingly he gave orders to bring the twelve-pound howitzer to bear on her from the horricana dock of the freedom, shiftling it orders to bring the twelve-pound howitzer to bear on her from the hurricane deck of the Freeborn, shifting it from starboard to port, and placing it just shaft the paddle box for that purpose. In the meantime second Master's Mate Lee brought up a Charp's breech-basing ride, with which to pick off the man at the wheel, should the vessel prove an enemy and refuse to stop. The excitement on beard was most intense, till, on coming nearer, in obseitence to Captain Ward's summons, she stopped her engines and came to. Previous to this we distinctly saw her thirty-two pounders; and First Master's Mate Gray had the comforting assumance of the captain of the iceboat, after we had become better acquainted, that one of the guns was trained and brought to hear on him specially. For two vessels belonging to the government to engage cach other would be anything but a joke, while it would be a complete triumph to the Confederates and furnish material for any amount of false representation on the part of the Southern papers.

The S. Seyman's about to leave us; therefore I close this fetter, obeging that the run down the Polemed this more ing has been unmarked by any location.

POTOMAC RIVER, May 27, 1861. Aground at Washington-Secret Service-Shitt Aractics-Aground Once More-Loyalty of Marylanders-Two Steamers Assist the Thomas Freeborn-The Vessel Light ened-Damage to the Freeborn, and Breaking Things

Generally-Achievements of the Icetozi, dc.
I mentioned in my last letter, dated at Washington, that the Thomas Freeborn was ordered for sec. at aprilee. We left on Theaday evening at desk, but group fed on the same shoul on which we were detained on the day before. We remained there all night, and only got off next morntog by the assistance of a steaming. Down the river past Alexandria and beyond Fort Washington, we went, anding a mail beg at the latter place. Theore, pursuing our course, it soon became known that we were to keep in shore on the Virginia side, and endeavor to find and destroy any batteries that m'ght be erected along that The "White House," a few miles below Fort Washington, was an object of peculiar suspicion. Accordingly, on nearing it, the fore and aft gurs were trained to hear on the building, which was soon within range, with its cupola conspicuous above the body of the

trained to bear on the building, which was soon within raoge, with its cupols conspicuous above the boys of the building. Nothing dangerous was seen there, however, depite its had reputation, and we continued on our course. A little below Captain Ward determined to try the shells he had taken in at the Washington Navy Yard. They consided of three classes, dwe ten and freen seconds, according to the time the classes of each ware computed to burn before the explosion. Each class of shell showed, on trial, the accuracy of the computation of time that the time was expected to burn without explesion.

As we passed Aquia Creek, every man on board was on the tenter heek of supposion, for it was understood that our expecial instruction was to attack the buttery there, and of which the Hasans has made mention. We, however, paired it without any hortile demonstration. It is soon became known, though, that Matthias Potat a little below, was to be the receptent of our polite attention. But this was prevented by our running at full speed at the time, and, therefore, get on so hard and fast that it acco became exident that it would require extraordinary efforts to get her off. The cause of her running aground was the removal of the boys by the secesionists since we passed upon Stunday.

The first effort made to get us off was by the ordinary method of a kedge anchor, sent out astern by the ship's best, upon which we tugged ineffectually for upwards of a couple of hours. At the end of that time Captain Wardson the best ashore, in charge of Mr. Lee, to make inquiries. On returning Mr. Lee reported that it would be two feet higher than it was then. He added that the people were triendly disposed, and that he had fallen in with an other belonging to a Maryland Union regiment, who treated thin very courteously. He added that he was informed that there was no communication between there and the virginia shore, although there was a Tobacco Point, and that it was not believed any butteries had been exceed opposite.

Some time after

erocted for the awning, enapped the railing of the bulwarks in two, and resily nearly carried overboard our
after gua. The shock was so great that a pitcher and basin in the washroom were thrown down and smashed;
but, strange to say, the lookingglass, though of more
frail materials, fell also, but remained whole.

Captain Ward now hailed the captain of the iceboat,
and requested a pull straight astera, for which purpose
the panels of cur stern were knocked out, and the
hawser passed through. The pull was again made. The
strain was tremendous, causing smoke to issue from the
staffial of the iceboat, while a similar phenomenon occurred on board the Freeborn, just over the magazine, too.

The hawser eggin parted, and the fire was put out.

While the iceboat was coming to our assistance she
got abore on our port side for a moment, which caused
our captain to summon the propellor S. Seymour, of Philadeiphia, which was passing down the river, to our assistance. Refore abe reached us, however, the iceboat had
got off. On the failure of the ice vessel to get us off, as
alrrady stated, and even after two hawsers stonce had
been snapped, the S. Seymour was attached to our starboard, and the ice vessel to our port side, but again both
hawsers snapped.

It now became evident that it was impossible to get
the Freeborn off without lightening ber; so orders were
given to put a quantity of her coal on board the S. Seymour, and the identical lumber laden schooner which
we had taken up to Washington, and which, having
proved loyal, had discharged her cargo and run down
again in time to be of material assistance to us. A gang
was kindly sent from the ice vessel, a horn of grog was
served out to all hands, and the work of lightening went
on with a will.

While all this was being done, I went on board the
toeboat, and found her in charge of Herman Peters,
Chief Ergineer. Jacob M. Burkett showed me a
sketch which he had mais of a fleet of fourteen
vessels which the iceboat convoyed to Annapolis
on the 4th instant, with

ly, and at six o'clock P. M. went quietly and anchored off Fort McHenry.

All other means of getting the Freeborn off the shoal having proved ineffectual, it was determined to lighten her all that could be done during the night, in the hope that she might float with the high water at four o'clock next morning, the loeboat, the S. Seymeur and the schooner kindly consenting to stay by her all night.

We are afloat again, two o'clock A. M., and as the loeboat is teaving for Washington I send this by her.

For additional War News see Fifth and

Musical and Dramatic Matters. It is not in times like these, when events of tremendous import are taking place all over the land, when the permanency of our republic is staked on the hazard of civil and it may be foreign war, and when the appetito for exciting news is becoming whetted to such an extent that it would soon starve on any allowance short of a battle per day, that theaires and other places of amusement can be expected to presper. It is only in times of peace and prosperity that encouragement of the stage can be looked for. The only wonder is now that even so many people can be found in this community possessed of that quiet state of the nerves necessary to enable them to oujoy theatrical or musical performances. But from the fact that so many theatres and concert rooms are still open, it is but fair to infer that they receive encourage ment enough from the public to justify their proprietors

in declining to close the establishments.

The past week has left no special novelty in this line to be recorded, no improvement in the experience of the last six weeks to be noted. The only talk or rumor as to the respening of the Academy of Music refers to as dis-tant a period as next October, when it is said that little Utiman, who is now in Europe in search of musical colebrities and other curlosities, and who will probably have bagged by that time a reasonable stock, will enter on possession of both the Irving place and Brooklyn Academics for a six menths' term. The report is that Brignoli, Amedio, Miss Hinkley, Miss Keilogg, and possibly Adelira Pattl, will be among his chief acquisitions.

The Cortesi troupe, comprising the two Amodies, Musiani, Cortesi, &c., are supposed to be on their way to New York from Bouth America. Perhaps, if they do not fall into the hands of Jeff Davis' pirates, but arrive enfely, they may have enterprise enough to try a short opera searon here. Gottschalk, instead of coming to New York according to his engagement, has left Hayana for Brazil; and Max Maretzek was, at last accounts, in

Mexico. Miss Carlotta Patti gives a grand concert at Dodworth's salcon next Thursday evening, prior to her de-parture for the West and Caradas Madame Strakosch

and Brignol and Ra-all are to assist.

Miss Highley's concert at the Brocklyn Atheneum on Thursday last, was not as numerously attended as the attractions effered by the programme would have led one to expect. The vocalists were the fair beneficiare, Brignell and Susint. Muzio presided at the piane, and Herr Dech'er performed a couple of solos on the violin. Gereral Morris' new song was introduced with some sight alterations in the words by the author, the title "The Union, Right or Wrong," being changed to "The Country, Right or Wrong" This straightens the moral, and will render it as it desurves to be with teseach alike landable and wonderful. With the growth its dire, attring music, one of the most popular of New York grown Valentine's Manual; it has increased songs of the day. One of the greatest treats that the bad for same time was Mis: Hinkley's execution of the favorite Scotch song, "Within a Mile of Edinboro" Town." As a ballad stoger she shines as much as in opera Brignell sang a couple of his favorite romanuas The statement that we are about to lose the handsome tener has no positive foundation. The most tempting inducements have been held out to him from St. Poterburg, but he hesitates to accept them, having many ties to bind him to this country. It would be difficult to replace him, and therefore we trust to hear of his dual relection of the offers made him.

A grand concert will be given at the Brooklyn Athe neum, on Toreday pext, for the benefit of the Twenty eighth regiment, many of the members of which have left their families unprovided for. Madame de Lussan will be the principal vocalist.

Bristow's patriotic concert, in aid of the volunteer fund, took place at the Academy of Music on Saturday evening, before a very full and select audience. Signors Briggett and Surint, and Miss Hinkley and Miss Rowcroft were the stars of the night, and never were they in bet ter voice or more enthusiastically received. The two first, in the ductio "Il duo Jel Pelisario," were rapturous ly excered, and so also was Susini in a solo, and Brigue in the Romanga " Illustri Rivali " The beautiful soprane of Miss Hinkley, in the Cavatina "Bel Raggio Lusinghier," was heard to great advantage, and brought down the ap plause of the house. Miss Rowcroft's singing of the solo "Valse du Concert," was magnificent. Many who had not heard her before were taken completely by surprise. Both her voice and execution were admirable, and very much in the style of Jenny Lind. To natural powers of the first order she has added the biehest cultivation. She was warmly encored, of course, and finally retired in the midst of deafening applause. The Rev. Thomas Armitage delivered in the course of the evening an eloquent patriotic address, the only fault of which was its wearlsome length. The performence closed at eleven, with the singing of the " Star Spangled Banner," in which Mme. Stoepel, Miss Hinkley. Miss Brainerd and Miss Parker sang the solos, and the audience joined in the chorus. Signor Muzio conducted, and also accompanied on the pianoforte during the singing of the operatic artistes. The concert was altogether a complete success.

A vocal and instrumental concert for the benefit of Madame Ernestine De Villiers, is advertised for this even tog, at the Brooklyn Atheneum. The fair beneficiary is to be assisted by Madame Anna Bishop, Miss Kate Comsteck, and eminent musicians.

At the same place, to morrow evening, a concert is to be given for the benefit of the families of the members of the Twenty eighth (Brooklyn) regiment. Most of the soldiers of the Twenty eighth are said to be poor men, whose families need aid, and it is to the purpose of helping to extend the requisite aid to them that the funds from the entertainment are to be devoted. Madame De Lossan, the charming soprano of the choir of Riv. De-Pise's church, will be one of the attractions. It is to be hoped and expected that the effort will be amply seconded by the citizens of Brooklyn.

Jefferson has given place to Sothern at the Winter Garden. Sothers commences his engagement this even ing as Lord Dundreary and Sam, in Gaylor's comic drama of "Our American Cousin at Home." The "Seven Sisters" and "Uncle Sam's Magic Lantern"

continue to be presented every night at Laura Keene's theatre. At the New Bowery theatre the engagement of Contain Howard has been extended for another week. The per-

The admirers of Ethiopian minategles can have that

the natriot heart of Sumter."

for mances for this evening consist of "The Scarlet Letter," "My Wife's Second Floor," and "The Spy"-a drama founded on Fennimore Cooper's novel of the same

The metamorphosis of Wallack's theatre into the Broad. way Music Hall took place last week. The Music Hall fur-nishes an attractive list of artists. At Barnum's the performances consist of "The Buckle of Brilliante" and the Union drama entitled "Anterson,

teste gratified by a visit to either or all of four concert rooms. They will find Bryant's Minstrels at Mechanics' Hall, Lloyd's Mustrels at Niblo's Saloon, and George Chrysty's at Irving Hall, opposi a the Academy of Music. The American Music Hall, 444 Broadway, is also in the

The Centerbury Hall (French theatre) is as successful as ever. Ogden, whom the London Times pronounces one of the eleverest and most versatile of Irish delineators, appears nightly, and new stars are constantly engaged.

Adelina Patti was announced to make her debut in
London on the 10th inst., at the Royal Italian Opera, in "Sonnambula," with Tiberini. The Pyne and Harrison Trouge were giving English Opera in Dublin. Medame Virginia Whiting Lorini, formerly of Boston, had concluded a successful engagement at Berlin, and at last accounts was creating a sensation at Brussels.

The Entr' Acte has to answer for the following:—
An American company of strolling singers, called the Alleghanies, gave, in the Island of Hewey, one of Cook's Archipelago, a grand concert, which was attended by the King of the Island, Makes. More than 2,000 tickets were sold, and the receipts were:—18 pigs, 93 turkeys, 116 hens, 16,000 occoanuts, 5,700 pineapples, 448 brahels of bananas, 600 pumpkins, 2,700 oranges. It required a day and a half to embark all these articles. The concert consisted of a vocal quatuor, and of seversi morecaux executed by means of bells of different sizes—from the dimensions of a bucket to those of a thimble. The savages who composed the auditory intended open mouthed, and remained motionless from admiration when the itting one of the principal personages present rose, and gravely complimented the performers by saying, "We hall never forget you!"

The Courrier des Ecut Units is responsible for a bit of cossip to the effect that the dilletanti of the Sandwich slands have established a philharmonic society, which, not satisfied with rendering plain classical music, has gone

not satisfied with rendering plain classical music, has gone nto the grand opera business. Startling as it may appear, Verdi's "Troyatore" has been performed in Honolito. His Majesty, Kamehameha, who fortunately possesses a very fine voice, took the role of Manrico, and his royal apouse filled that of the gipsy Azucena.

A large collection of paintings, contributed by our artists to the patriotic fund, are to be sold at the Merchante Exchange next Wednesday at noon, the proceeds to be handed in to that fund. We have received the following communication on the subject:-

ARISTS' PATRIOTIC FUNS, )

NEW YORK, MAY 23, 1861

DEAR SIR—We beg leave to invite your particular attestion to the sale of paintings contributed by the artists to the Patriotic Fund, the centre proceeds of which will be applied to the support of the families of those who have gone to fight the battles of our country. We are satisfied that we reed not say more to insure a general attendance at the sale, which will take piace in the retundance at the sale, which will take piace in the retundance at the sale, which will take piace in the retundance at the gallery of Messrs. Goupil & Co., 772 Breadway, corner of Ninth street, and the day previous to the sale at the Merchants' Exchange.

Among the number of artists whose names are represented in the estalegue will be found those of J. F. Keasett, A. B. Durand, D. Huntington, H. Peters Gray, R. (Ggnox, Lewis lang, G. A. Baker, L. R. Mignot, Eastman Johnson, James M. Hart, J. W. Rouse, Wm. Hart, Thomas Hicks, J. W. Casilser, W. H. Beard, J. A. Suydam, A. F. Bellows, R. W. Hunbard, W. O. Stone, F. O. C. Darley, S. Colman, J. G. Brown, and many others of great celebrity.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Naval Intelligence. The United States frigate Congress, Com. L. M. Goids

borough, and steamer Pulaski (flagship), Com. W. H. Maoumb, were at Montevideo on the 5th of April. The South Carolina went to sea on the afternoon of 24th, at three o'clock. The following is a list of

Officers—
Commander, James Alden
Lleutenent, Samuel R. Knox.
Acting Master, Rodney Baxtor.
Assistant Surgeon, George A. Bright.
Acting Paymaster, N. Goddard Gould.
Master's Mates—Slephen R. Hudson, Charles W. Wilson,
Wr. A. Abbett, Alpheus S. Slanchard.
First Assistant Engineer, Richard Lavery.
Sected Assistant Engineer, Richard Lavery.
Sected Assistant Engineers—Benj. Carmay, John H. Rowe.

Secred Assistant Engineers—Benj. Carnay, John H. Rowe.
Third Assistant Engineer, Henry Gorn'ey.
Parengers, Acting Lieuteaunt Thomas T. Wade, Acting Lieuteaunt J. Wade, Acting Lieuteaunt J. Would, Desire and College and Col

Valentine's Manual of the Common Coun-

We have had before we for some time David T. Valen-tine's "Manual of the Common Council," for the year 1861. and though it was worthy of immediate attention the great topic of the day-the war between the North and the South-has prevented an earlier notice of this very valuable addition to our city's history. The present volume is the most interesting of my of this series of the venerable author's labors that have, as yet, been given to the world, and exhibits an amount of industry and to about double the number of pages that are in the volume of twelve years ago. The contents are diversibed, and in addition to the usual directory to the municipal authorities and public offices, from the first settlement to the present day there will be found in the Manual or 1861 an interesting his orical account of the early architecture of this city, from the time of the first settlers in the foress wilds of Manhattan Island; the criminal laws of New Amaterdam, from the time that the city was personally perambulated by one policeman, who was called a "schoute," memoring of the early Mayors of New York, with steel ongravings of them—namely: James Duane, Grat Mayor, from 1783 to 1783; Richard Varick, from 1789 to 1899; Edward Levingston 1801-2; De Wilt Climton, 1808 to 1814 (except the years 1807 and 1810); Mariaus Willett, 1807, and also be fadelifie, who hed the office of Mayor to 1814. Then there is a memoir of the De Poyster family, in connection with the colonial history of New York, and postrains of their grogenitors. There is an entertaining history of the tragite fats of Juliana Elmore Sands, a young and beautiful creature, who my storiously disappeared from this city in 1199; and whose remains were discovered in Manhattan well, where "screams, fire balls and a figure in white were nightly reported to be heard and seen." No clue has ever been discovered to Clear away the mystery which naugs about the sai fate of the feautiful but unfortunate fulluna Elmore Sands. There are several other articles which our limited space will not preselt us to refer to now.

But the libratications mans scopes in the city in an

are several other articles which our ilinited space will not permit us to refer to now.

But the illustrations, maps scores in the city in ancient and modern times, may scores in the Central Park—all comboring over eighty—are not the least of the interesting features of the work. Among them will be, found a map of the city of New York in 1861 and a panorantle view from the Battery to the Walton House a map of East New Josesy and the attacks of the British on Four Washington in 1775.

Altegether, the present volume is perfect, elaborate and exquisitely gotten up, and proves that Mr. Valeatine's energies and mental "scaling are stimulated and strongthened by his increasing years of public service. Long may be live to all his present position and publish annually, for the granification and enlightenment of the community, his "Manual of the Common Council."

Court Calendar-This Day. SCHEME COURT—CHRUIT—Part 1—Nos 876, 925, 388, 661, 967, 1221, 1229, 1201, 1203, 1206, 1207, 1309, 1311, 1313, 1318, 1317

1315, 1315 12, 1317.
Servator Court best adjourned for the term.
Common Pinas — Part 1—Nos. 34, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 130, 121, 122, 123, 124.
Part 2—Nos. 2092, 3397, 1348. On Jury Calendar—Nos. 121 to 141

City Intelligence.

FAVAL RESULT OF A STAD-UNPROVOKED MORDER --Henry L. Jones, record mate of the bark Genesee, who was stabled late on Friday night, while in the satior's boarding house of Mrs. Pendergeost, No. 87 Cherry street by John Samuels, a sailor, has since died in the New York Respital from the effects of the injuries. Deceased had just returned from a long voyage, and having taken board with Mrs. Pendergoest, at was his custom when in the city, was conversing with an old shipmate when Samuels, partially intoxicated, entered the house and ondeavored to pick a quarrel with him by throwing a heavy water pitcher at his head. The assailant then ran endesvoied to pick a quarrel with him by throwing a heavy water pitcher at his head. The assulant then ran out but soon returned, and in passing the chair in which Jones was sitting, drew a sheath knife, and stabbed him in the abdences, inflicting a wound from which the intestines protruded. After vainly endesvoring to escape, Samuels was arrested by Roundsman Robb, of the Fourth ward, and committed to the cells. The victim was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where death ensered late on Saturday night. Coroner Jackman will hold an liquest on the body to-day. Both deceased and the prisoner are natives of Wales. Samuels states that the assault was provoked by cruel treatment he had received at the hands of the deceased, under whom he sailed for one or two voyages.

General O Donnali, of Baltimore, is stopping at the New York Hotel

The efficers of the Mozari Guard, T. G. Bayley, of the United States Army; Y. C. Carbonell, of Havana; F. C. Jones, of Philadelphia, and J. Woodbury and wife, of Albany, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Dr. Carpenter, of California; Captain R. B. Coleman, of Niegara Falls; F. A. Chapin, of New Hampshire; Colone W. W. Irwin, of Penrasylvania; G. A. Hoft and wife, of England; H. Tolman, of Boston; C. Fox, of Connecticut, and L. C. Hopkins, of Ohlo, are stopping at the St. Nicho-les, Motel.

las Hotel.

G. Mallory, of Philadelphic, N. Ross, of Troy; S. B. Clarke, of New York; J. J. Noyes, of Buffalo; H. Beck, of Albany; M. Church, of Rhode Island, and T. W. Hoteh-kise, of Emira, are stopping at the Lafarge House.

Hon. James Murray, of Massachusetts; Lieut, Dunn, of the United States Army; J. B. Palmer and wife, of Providence: Ses. J. C. Berhries, of Havans, Mr. Prime, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and F. Van Reassellaer, of New York; S. Celluns, of Clereland, and S. Celluns, o

The Murder of Captain Pyke, of the Ship General Parkhill - Confession of on of the Convicts.

It will be recollected that three seamen were recently convicted, in the United States Circuit Court of the murder of Capt. Pyke, of the American ship General Parkhill, and

convicted, in the United States Circuit Court of the murder of Capt. Pyke, of the American ship General Parthill, and that the evidence of the witnesses for the prosecution went to prove that the fatal stab was given by one of the prisoners, named Collins. The following confession west made on Saturday by Featherston, one of the partiest convicted:—

Office of Saturday of New York, as —Lewis Featherston, and a prisoner in the New York city prison, being duly sworn, says, that deponent, a one and unaided, killed Capt. George W. Pyke, on board the ship General Parthill, for the murder of which captain this deponent and Collins and Dueleavy have been convicted. Deponent says that Captain Pyke, without any provocation, brustaly and cruelly assaulted and beat this deponent, and knocked deponent down twice with an tron cys both, and that in self-defence, and when in danger of his life being taken by said captain, this deponent stabbed said Geow. Pyke with his sheath knife, of which wound said the Pyke then and there died. That Dunieary and Collins were not near at the time, and that deponent alone and only stabbed said glyke, and that said Bunlewry is catively innocent of the murder of said Pyke and of any participation therein. That the conduct of the said George W. Pyke to deponent and others of the crew was creat and is human, and that deponent believes said Pyke was a secessionlet and a pirate, and that deponent inity says, that the evidence of Wheaton and Kelly as to Colvins and Pyke is incorrect, as deponent alone stabbel said Pyke, but prevent said Pyke kelling deponent; and that the deponent of bis own free will and accord, sent for Mr. R. Howe, his counsel, and requested him to draw the faregrang confession and affidavit. LEWIS FELTHERSING.

Superior Court - General Term.

May 25 - August Rockler to The Great Western Interest Company - Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph W. Richardson vs. Wn. S. Dugan and schore - Judgment affirmed, with costs.

George A. Simons vs. Garage Late - Judgment affirmed, with costs.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

SUNDAY, May 26, 1861. The following are the trade tables for the past | Liconers | 1860 | 1860 | 1861 | 1862 | 1863 | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 1864 | 186 Total for the week \$6.977,880 4,072,255 2,475.976 Previously reported. 92,847,334 91,215,143 66,424,188

Bince January 1 ... \$09 535,923 96,287 401 63,897,814 Exposts ov Mescuandist and Produce.

1859 1369.

For the week.....\$1,397,395 1,598,119 2,607,584

Previously reported. 22,552,103 20,691,103 47,213,316 Since January 1 ... \$24 949,598 82,227,223 49,829,590

Extracts of Subsets. 1859 1860. 1861.
For the week......\$2 225,573 1,251,177
Previously reported. 16,566,392 13,429,923 2,893,568

Since January 1.. \$18,789,970 14,680 205 2,838,506 The banks are probably gaining specie. Last Monday they showed an average of \$39,537,930, an increase of \$736,435 from the previous statement. Since then we heave received several remittauces from Europe and from California, amounting in the aggregate to nearly \$1,750,000; but how much of this has already gone into bank is a doubtful point. We have advices of \$1,500,000 more in gold being on the way from England, and it is estimated that some five to six millions more will follow without loss of time. For some weeks there was a profit on the importation of gold, and even now several houses

are importing with a fair prospect of making no loss. The Sub-Treasury has lost a million during the week. The bank loans last week were \$120, 007,806, a curtailment of \$3,124,492 from the week previous. This heavy falling off in the discount line was for the most part involuntary with the banks. Good paper is becoming extremely scarce, and though the banks are as liberal as can be expected to their customers, they cannot mausge to fill up their lines. The negotiation of the new go-vernment loan will afford them an opportunity of extending a few millions. At this date last year the bank specie reserve amounted to \$23,735,193.

and the loans to \$124,938,380. The money market has not changed during the week. On call, on pledge of the right kind of se-curities, money is abundant, at 5 a 6 per cent per annua. Very choice paper is readily negotiable at about seven per cent. But it is hardly possible to borrow on the pledge of border slave State stocks. and second class paper is passed with great difficulty. Very few failures are publicly announced. It is obvious, however, that there is a great deal of embarrassment in all business circles, and that the great bulk of the jobbers must inevitably seek ex-

Foreign exchange closed yesterday rather more firmly than it was held a week ago. Bankers ask 106 for their sterling bills, and about 5.35 for francs. There are good mercantile bills in market at 105. At these rates a profit can be figured on the importation of specie, if the rate of insurance remains as usual. A war risk, or other extra expense, consumes all the profit, and establishes a loss on the operation.

The bids for the new government loan of

\$8,994,000 were opened at Washington vesterday.

According to the telegraphic despatches received, nearly the whole amount was bid for, as follows: \$7,608,000 in 6 per cent stock at an average of 85 50-100, and \$669,250 in 6 per cent Treasury notes, with two years to run, at par. There must however, be some error somewhere in the report. On Friday morning despatches from Boston stated that deposits had been, or would be made, at that point for over \$2,000,000, and it was confidently asserted that New England would take \$5,000,000. According to the report before, it seems that Boston has only asked for something like \$205,000, and all New England for about three quarters of a million. The discrepancy will doubtiess be cleared up to-morrow. In the meantime Mr. Chase gets over \$8,000,000 of money at a rate which, under the circumstances, cannot be considered exorbitant. We never had much faith ourselves in the Treasury note project, though we were willing to interpose no obstacle to the negotiation of such securities. if people were willing to take them. But it stood to reason that capitalists would rather lend their money at seven than at six, and therefore we never believed that they would take six per cent Treasury notes in large amounts when, by refusing to take them, they were sure of getting stock at a rate which would yield them seven per cent. Experience will now have brought Mr. Chase to this view. We will add but two observations. It is puerile to expect moneyed men to act in an unbusinesstike way from patriotic motives. Enlarged and press ing enterprise will induce our banks and bankers to lend all proper aid to the government in this emergency. But they must not be expected to evince their sense of patriotism by violating the laws of trade. In order to be of real service to the government they must so conduct their negotiations as not to weaken themselves, as they would do if they lent money to the government at a lower rate than they can borrow money of the public. Mr. Chase ought not to expect to be able to borrow money as cheaply now as he could have done had the country been at peace, and he ought not to consider the government ill used if the banks and bankers to whom he appeals for money decline to lend it except at a rate and in a way which will enable them to make a fair profit on the operation. In the second place, Mr. Chase will do well, when he wants a fresh loan, to appeal to the people as vell as to the bankers. In order to do this, at least thirty days should be allowed to clapse between the advertisement and the bidding. Every

postmaster throughout the country should be alowed to receive bids; and the securities offered should be Treasury notes, from \$25 up to \$600-Judiciously managed, a loan might be negotiated, on these principles, of \$25,000,000 or \$30,000,000. and the country would be supplied with a useful currency. Of the \$8,367,250 offered to Mr. Chase, about \$1,500,000 came from New England, Philadelphia, and elsewhere: the balance from New York. The New York bids

were all for United States stock; the Providence